FURTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

We continue our extracts from late English journals received by the "leamer Vanderbilt. AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

We copy the following from the London Times of No-

The telegrams which we print to-day add little to The telegrams which we print to-day add little to the news previously received from India. The chief incident is the situation of Lucknow. The East India House has received from General Outram a message to the effect that, though the residency of Lucknow had been relieved, yet considerable difficulties remained to be surmounted. The sick and wounded, the women and children, numbered more than 1,000, and it was impossible to carry them to Cawapore without the protection of a larger force. As the small English army of 2,000 men was unable, without reinforcements, to capture the town, it was them to Cawapore without the protection of a larger force. As the small English army of 2,000 men was unable, without reinforcements, to capture the town, it was thought better to strengthen the garrison, revictual it, and then to fall back on Cawapore. We may therefore expect that Gen. Outram has thrown up works around the residency sufficient for its defence, has laid in a quantity of provisions, left several hundreds of men, and then rotired to the southward to wait for reinforcements. The position of the garrison will resemble that of more than one other which has held its own in the midst of a vast army of enemies. While we must regret that it should be necessary to leave these unhappy women and children once more in their dreary confinement, it is yet reassuring to be able to point out that the trial is but for a short time, and that the danger is far from menacing. The besieged will, no doubt, have been supplied with guns and ammunition, their forces will have been largely increased, and the residency well stocked with provisions. If even, theh, the force of General Outram should retire, the garrison would well be able to hold the place until it should again be able to make its way from Cawnpore. All the anxieties which attended the blockade of the place as long as the building was weak and the defending force insufficient may now pass away, and the garrison of Lucknow may be considered in the same position as that of Agra, and of one or two other places in the country.

But the fact that Oude is still overrun by the enemy,

But the fact that Oude is still overrun by the enemy that Robilcund and Rajpootana are in the same condi-tion, that the Mahratta States are in disorder—that, in-deed, the whole of Central India is still unquiet—shows how necessary was the despatch of large forces from Eng-land as soon as the real magnitude of the mutiny was

The news from the country generally is extremely good. Scindia had crushed the Gwallor contingent by means of his own troops, and this force, amounting to about 15,000 men, may be considered to be disposed of

for the present.

It is also to be noticed that all the news we have It is also to be noticed that all the news we have is of events which took place about the time of the fall of Delhi, and that we have yet to learn the effect produced by that event, by the capture of the King and the execution of his relatives. From the whole intelligence we learn two important facts: firstly, the insurrection is circumscribed in area, being confined to certain districts in Central India, surrounded by British provinces or the dominions of faithful Rajaha; secondly, that the mutineers, though numerous and swarming throughout the country, are still given up to division and dissension. Oude, as the latest annexed province, the principal seat of the rebellion, and the country where the sepoys were chiefly recruited, may be expected to hold out longest; but even here it is evident that it only requires a very few thousand receition, and the country where the sepoys were chiefy recruited, may be expected to hold out longest; but even here it is evident that it only requires a very few thousand of the treops sent from Eagland to scatter the bands which still hover round Lucknow. By the next mail we hope to hear that Generals Havelock and Outram have been able to hold their ground, and that reinforcements from the mother country are hastening up the ments from the mother country are hastening up the Ganges to crush the mutiny in its last remaining strong-

THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW The London News of November 12 says:

The story of the relief of Lucknow will form one of the brightest pages in the annals of British heroism. Havelock had to fight his way from the fountier of Oude, with only 2,500 men, through a country in which every man was in arms against him, and every town, village, and house had been converted into a fortress.

There was but one macticable read along which he could every man was in arms against him, and every town, village, and house had been converted into a fortress. There was but one practicable road along which he could advance; on either side of it there was nothing but a succession of quagmires. The bridges over the intervening rivers—swollen at this season to their utmost magnitude—had been blown up; and on the further banks were entreached disciplined regiments, far outnumbering his small band of Englishmen, with an ample supply of heavy artillery in position. These means of obstruction—natural and artilicial—must have been turned to account with a will; for the relieving party took six days to advance the fifty-three miles of distance from the bank of the Ganges, opposite Casappore, to Lidcknow. The enduring valor of the besiegal is equally adminable with that displayed by their liberators. Through three weary months they had resolutely repelled assaults from overwhelming odds in impoverished entrenchments, with very inadequate supplies of everything that was necessary for defence and the support of existence. Yet, borne up by their countrymen for their relied, no feeble walling was heard, though the women and children outnumbered the fighting men; while the counter attacks of the garrison repeatedly made the assallants reel backward in disnary, and afforded opportunity to drive into the residency the herds and other stores of provisions collected by the mutineers. Every nerve has been strained to the utmost, both by our beleaguered countrymen and by those who have fought their way through hostile myriads to relieve them. One day—perhaps a few hours—longer, and most probably the unsurpassed passive and those who have fought their way through nostile my-riads to relieve them. One day—perhaps a few hours— longer, and most probably the unsurpassed passive and active heroism displayed on both sides would have proved unavailing. The mines of the assailing force had been advanced beyond the lines of defence, and a short time would have seen the extemporized bulwarks of the resi-dency blown into the air, and the infuriated sepoys, and yet more brutal abettors from the bazaars, pouring over the runs to overwheim the deserceres immates. We read this denoument and draw a long breath of relief at the close, as if we ourselves had just made some hair-breadth escape. But not a moment is left us to pause on this reflection. We are immediately hurried on by the tale which tells how English promptitude and resoluthe tale which tells how English promptitude and resolu-tion forthwith assumed the aggressive, and put the as-railants on their own defence. On the 25th of September the residency was entered by the succoring force; on the 26th the entrenchments of the beleaguering array were stormed; and during the next three days the foc was driven from one post after another through the narrow and torthous strects of Lucknow. Further we know not. At the last moment to which our information is brought down the greater part of the city had fallen into the pos-session of our troops, and doubtless the rest would seen follow.

Denn .- Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th

Durin — Delhi, which fell into our hands on the 20th Soptomber, was entirely reoccupied on the 21st, and the whole of the enemy expelled. In the assault of the 14th 61 officers and 1,178 men, being one-third of the storming force, were killed and wounded.

The old King, said to be 90 years of age, surrendered to Capt. Hodson and his cavalry about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied by his chief wife. Their lives were spared. Two of his sons and a grandson, also captured by Captain Hodson about five miles from Delhi, were shot on the spot, and their bodies brought to the city and exposed at the police office.

city and exposed at the police office.

No despatches have yet been published, so that the exact amount of the British loss is not known, but there is no doubt that it is much larger than was at first sup-It is believed to have amounted to 1,150 killed and

It is believed to have amounted to 1,150 killed and wounded, including 64 officers.

The mutineers have fled, some to Robilcund, some to Muttra, and some, it is believed, towards Oude. Pursuing columns have been organized, and one under the command of Colonei Greathed, of her Majesty's 8th foot, fell in with the Jhansi mutineers at Boolundshubur, on the 29th of September, and defeated them, with a loss of 400 men. Mr. Greathed, the commissioner of Delhi, died on the 19th September of cholera. Brigadier General Nicholson died on the 23d September of the wounds received in the assault.

General Havelock's force; particulars are not yet known, but the British loss was severe, amounting to at least The gallant General Neill was among the killed; also

The gallant General Nelli was among the killed; also, the following officers: Major Cooper, artillery; Lieut. Webster, 78th; Lieut. Pakenham, 84th; Lieut. Bateman, 64th; Lieut. Warren, 12th irregular cavalry.

The relief was just in time, as the enemy had advanced some mines under the British position, which would have placed the brave garrison at their mercy.

plundered the police post on the Lahore and Mooltan road, and caused a temporary interruption of postal communication. Detachments of horse and foot police attacked the plunderers, and killed a great number, including their chief.

The communication is now restored, and the

cluding their chief.

The communication is now restored, and the Punjaubhas, with this exception, remained quiet.

Armoran.—A body of Goorkhas, 1,400 strong, under the communication of Contain Bidden extended the

gents at Mundres in the vicinity of Azimgurh on the September. The enemy were defeated, driven out of Mundres a loss of 200.

uan engaged the mutineers of the 52d Bengal native in-fantry near fubbulpore on the 25th of September, and killed 150 of them. After their defeat the mutineers barbarously mardered Lieut. M'Gregor, who was prisoner

MHOW AND INDORE .- The Malwa country is in a very

Mnow and Indone.—The Marks
disturbed state.
The cantonment of Shopahwar (Bhopawur?) has been
burned. Dhar, Amjeera, and Mundlaiser are disaffected.
The Mhow field force is moving in the direction of
Sanger, and orders are immediately to be issued to the
column at Aurungabad to proceed to Mhow for the purpose of protecting the Bombay frontier, which otherwise
would be open to attack from the Gwalior rebels.

Scinds.—All has remained quiet in Scinde since the despatch of the last mail. The state of the frontier is not satisfactory, although perhaps less gloomy than it was a short time ago. General Jacob, who has just returned from Bushire, proceeds immediately to Scinde and the feesilier.

movements. On the 4th October, Lieut. Hearly, the su-perintendent of police, attacked the Nassick Bheels at Sonwur, and drove them from their position, but he was himself killed in leading his men to the assault. Guzerat Chundup, a village in the Nahee Kaunta, has been stockaded, and the authorities defied, but the disaffection has not spread to other villages, and a de-tachment advancing to reduce the villages. With this slight exception, all Guzerat has remained perfectly cuict.

quiet.
The Deccan and Southern Mahratta country are quite

NIZAM'S COUNTRY .- All is quiet in the Nizam's country. MADRAE .- All is quiet in the Madras presidency.

Bohbay October 17, 1857.—In Bombay itself a few sepoys of the 10th regiment and marine battalion have been detected in plotting against the government; two have been tried, convicted, and blown from guns; three nore are in custody and under trial.

MARSEILLES, Friday Morning. The Valetta has arrived. The mails leave for Lon

The passengers report General Havelock's position to be very critical. He is surrounded by a hostile popula-tion, is in want of provisions, and is encumbered with

women and children.

The Bombay Presidency is said to be in a state of great agitation, and if Delhi had not fallen there is every reason to fear we should have had to deplote fresh mutinies in the

France.—The following is a copy of the letter addressed by the Emperor to M. Magne, Minister of Finance, on

the monetary crisis:

Monsieur le Ministre: I see, with pain, that, without real or Monsieur le Monitre: I see, with pain, that, without real or apparent cause, the public credit is injured by chimerical fears, and by the propagation of soi-disant remedies for an evil which only exists in the imagination. In preceding years apprehensions had some foundation—a succession of bad harvests compelling us to export many hundred millions of specie to pay for the corn which we required, and yet were able to avert a crisis and defy the sad predictions of alarmists, by simple measures of prudence adopted momentarily by the Bank. To-day why is it not understood that the same results are rendered yet even easier by laws which permit the rise of discount, and which suffice a fortion to preserve the Bank specie, seeing that we are in very much better condition than last year, the harvest having been abundant and the metallic rethe harvest having been abundant and the metallic re-serve more considerable? serve more considerable?

I beg you to deny, peremptorily, all absurd projects at

tributed to the government—the propagation of which so easily creates alarm—and not without pride, that we can affirm of France that there is no country in Europe where the public credit rests upon more extensive and solid basis. Your remarkable report confirms it. Give heart to those who vainly frighten themselves; assure them that I am firmly resolved not to employ empiri-

cal means, only resorted to in cases, happily so rare, in which catastrophes beyond human foresight break upon

a country.

NAPOLEON.

The decrees preventing the export of grain, flour, &c., and distillation from corn, have been revoked.

M. Albatrucci, minister of justice, is dead. Rumors of material modifications in the cabinet were already

The French legislative body had been convoked for the

28th of November.

The decree authorizing the export of wheat caused a rise of 4 france at the Paris corn market.

The denference of Paris is not likely to meet before

January.

The bank returns for the month ending November 12th show a falling off in cash in hand in Paris of 33, 900,000 francs, and an increase in the branch banks of 3,000,000. The bank notes in circulation decreased about 24,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The workingmen of Sheffield, England, having intinated to Miss Nightingale their intention of presenting to her a set of table cutlery manufactured by them-selves, that lady returned the following characteristic

remain so long unanswered, but my occupations have of late been so pressing that it has been unavoidable. The proposal which your letter contains is peculiarly gratifying to me as coming from a place connected with which I have associations that will always be dear to me; and I should at once frankly accept the offered kindness if I could secure one point, which would be essential to my comfort in so doing—viz: that the amount of subscriptions should be fixed on a scale which could not possibly prove burdensome to any one. It is not for me to
dictate, but I shall be greatly obliged to you, if possible, to press this point, and to assure my friends that it
is not a splendid specimen of what I already know Sheffield can accomplish that would be gratifying to me, but
merely a token, and the simpler the better, of good will
and sympathy from a body in whose welfare I shall always feel an especial interest. So strong was my feeling
on this point that my first impulse on receiving the proposal was to request that those who had this kind
thought would content themselves by simply appending
their names to a testimony of good will; and could this
be so, I should be more than satisfied. But this I must
leave for others to decide.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. me comfort in

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

The Prince of Wales celebrated his sixteenth birthday The Frince of Wales celebrated his sixteenth birthday early in the present month, so that he only lacks two years of the age at which members of the royal family of England attain their majority. The event was observed at Windsor with the customary honors—military salutes and parades, ringing of bells, display of flags, and other manifestations of loyalty. The week previous he visited the Illustrious, (training ship.) which he is to join in March next as a cadet.

March next as a cadet.

The death of Sir James Boswell is announced. He was the oaly son of Sir Alexander Boswell, who in his turn was the only son of James Boswell, the friend and biographer of Johnson. By his death the Boswell barougtcy becomes extinct.

Lord Clarendon has determined to send Dr. Livingston, the thick states explored to Livingston.

the African explorer, to Lisbon, with the strongest recom-mendations, both to the King and government of Portu-gal, where also he would receive the hearty support of the English minister at that court in his efforts to secure freedom of navigation of the Zambese, and the utmost facilities for commercial intercourse with the interior of Africa.

frica.

The report which has been circulated during the last The report which has been circulated during the last few days, to the effect that the Levisthan had, by her great weight, forced down the launching-way to the extent of several inches, is entirely without foundation. Since the attempted launch, most accurate levels of va-rious parts of the deck and keel are taken two or three times in the course of the day, and, as far as regards the launching-way, not the alightest depression has yet been detected.—Landon Herald.

A rumor was whispered about yesterday in the vicinity of Downing street that Lord Elgin was on his way to England, disgusted with his useless mission to China. We are not in the accrets of the Foreign Office, and, therefore, cannot undertake to confirm the report, but we have reason to believe that important despatches have been addressed to "the Earl of Eigin, Alexandria," and letters that bore on the address "China" were ordered to be altered to Alexandria. —Louish Herold.

From the Bombay Gazette of Oct. 17. THE CAPTURE OF DELRI.

On the night of the 13th the engineers stole down and examined the two breaches near the Cashmere and Water bastions, and, both being reported practicable, orders for the assault were at once issued, to take place at daybreak

the assault were at once issued, to take place at daybreak the following morning.

At 4, a in., the different columns fell in and were marched to their respective places, the heads of Nos. 1, 2, and 3 columns being kept concealed until the moment

for the actual assault should arrive. The signal was to be the advance of the rifes to the front to cover the heads of the columns by skirmishing.

Everything being ready, (ieueral Nicholson, whose excellent arrangements elicited the admination of all, gave the signal, and the rifes dashed to the front with a cheer, extending along and skirmishing the low jungle, which at this point extends to within fifty yards of the ditch. At the same moment the heads of Nos. I and 2 columns emerged from the Kodsee Bagh and advanced steadily towards the breach. Our batteries had maintained a tremendous fire up to the moment of the advance of the troops, and not a gun could the enemy bring to bear on the storming columns; but no sconer did these emerge into the open field than a perfect hall-storm of bullets met them from the front and both flanks, and officers and men fell fast on the crest of the glacis. For ten minutes it was impossible to get the ladders down into the ditch to ascend the scarp, but the determination of the British soldier carried everything before it, and Pandy declined to meet the charge of the British bayonet. With a shout and a rush the breaches were both won, and the enemy fled in confusion.

Meanwhile the explosion party advanced in front of the column straight upon the Cashmere gate. This little band of heroes had to advance in broad daylight to the gateway, in the very teeth of a hot tire of musketry from above, and through the gateway, and on both fianks the power bags were coolly laid and adjusted, but Lieutenant Salkeld was by this time hors de combat, with two bullets in him. Sergeant Carmichael then attempted to fire the train, but was shot dead. Sergeant Burgess then tried and succeeded, but paid for the daring act with his life. Sergeant Smith, thinking that Burgess, too, had failed, ran forward, but seeing the train alight had just time to throw himself into the ditch and escape the effects of the explosion. With a loud crash the gateway was blown in, and through it the third column rushed to the assault, and entered the town just as the other columns had won the breaches. General Wilson has since bestowed the Victoria Cross on Lieutenants Home and Salkeld, on Sergeant Smith, and on a brave man of H. M. fifty-second, who stood by Lieutenant Salkeld to the last, and bound up his wounds. BRILLIANT CONDUCT OF THE EXPLOSION PARTY.

up his wounds.

Another account gives the following version of this brilliant affair: The signal given for the rush at the walls was the blowing open of the Cashmere gate, which most dangerous duty devolved on Lieutenant Salkeld, of the propheres.

the whole was done by secande, as the orach was not complete enough to enter without ladders. Lieut. Sal-keld approached with three sergoants under a tremendous fire of musketry. He was first shot through the arm; notwithstanding that, he went on to the gate with the bags of powder; as they approached one sergeant was killed; the second sergeant took up the bags, assisting Lieut. Salkeld, knocked them on to the spikes of the gate, Licut. Salkeld, knocked them on to the spikes of the gate, not being able to put them underneath, as the wicket gate was opended, and about 20 muskets pointed up as well as through many holes in the gateway, firing from both flanks from the wall. As Lieut. Salkeld put on the bag he was shot through the leg, and fell; the second sergeant lit the match, but after lighting it he said to Lieut. Salkeld on the ground, "I fear the match has not taken light, sir;" at the word "sir," he fell dead, riddled with balls; the match did ignite, blew open the gate; the third sergeant escaped unburt. At the signal the troops rushed on—every one who carried the scaling ladders of the 2d Fusileers was knocked over; however, they rushed on, put up the ladders, (many of which were found to be too short,) changing their positions, got on the walls, cheered, and rushed down upon the enemy and carried the place. On they went along the walls, taking the Moree bastion, Ajmere gate, the other column taking the Church battery, Water battery, Treasury Compound, and Skinner's house.

Gen. Nicholson then formed the troops in the main guard inside, and with his column proceeded to clear the ramparts as far as the Moree bastion. It was in advancing beyond this towards the Lahore gute that he met the wound which has since caused his lamented death—a death which it is not too much to say has dimmed the lustre of even this victory, as it has deprived the country of one of the ablest men and the most gallant soldiers that England anywhere numbers among her make.

that England anywhere numbers among her maks.

The 4th column, I regret to say, failed; but as it wa
too far for me to know anything of its real progress,
prefer leaving its story to be told by another, instead of sending you a vague and imperfect account. Had this solumn succeeded, its possession of Lahore gate would have saved as much subsequent trouble.

QUEEN VICTORIA POASTED IN THE ROYAL PALACE.

On the night of the 21st of September the conquerer, Gen. Wilson, proposed the health of Queen Victoria in the Dewan-i-Khas, the beautiful white marble durbar hall of the palace, where once stood the famed peacock throne, and which bears the well-known inscription, meant to apply to the palace and its gardens generally, and which now reads like a mockery—

"Oh) if there's an Eden ou earth it is this."

Here, in the palace of the great Moguls, the health of our Queen was drunk by her victorious soldiers, with en-thusiastic cheers, which were taken up by the gallant Ghoorkhas, who formed the personal guard of the general.

On the 21st the old King surrendered to Capt. Hodson and his cavalry near the Kootub Minar, which is about fifteen miles south of Delhi. He was accompanied in his captivity, as in his flight, by his chief wife, the Begum Zeenut Mahal, "the Ornament of the Falace." The King is said to be nearly ninety years of age, and it is probable that he is scarcely in any way responsible for what has been done in his name; so that, as at present informed, we cannot condemn the clemency which has spared his life. He is now a prisoner in what was once his own palace. Two of his sons and a grandson, howhis own palace. Two of his sons and a grandson, how-ever, who were captured also by Capt. Hodson, at the tomb of Humayoon, about five miles from Delhi, and who are known to have been leaders in the rebellion, have received the reward of their treason. They were shot or the spot, and their bodies were brought back to the city and exposed at the Kotwallee, or chief police office

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED OF THE BRITISH

On the day of the assault we had 61 officers and 1.178 On the day of the assault we had 61 officers and 1,178 killed and wounded, being nearly one-third of the whole number engaged. The first Fusiliers alone lost nine officers, and other regiments, I believe, in proportion. The engineers suffered heavily: the three officers conducting Nos. 1, 2, and 4 columns (Licuts. Medley, Greathed, and Maunsell) were all struck down early in the fight, and of 17 officers on duty that day ten were put hors de combal. The loss of the enemy is never likely to be correctly ascertained, but at the end of the operations it is probable that at least 1,500 men must have been killed between the 7th and 20th, and a very large number wounded who were carried away.

For the complete success that attended the prosecution of the slege the chief credit is undoubtedly due to Col. Baird Smith, the chief engineer, and to Capt. A. Taylor, the director of the attack. On this latter officer, in fact, (in consequence of the chief engineer being wounded,)

Baird Smith, the chief engineer, and to Capt. A. Taylor, the director of the attack. On this latter officer, in fact, (in consequence of the chief engineer being wounded,) devolved the entire superintendence of the siege works; and his energy and activity will doubtless meet with their due reward. Throughout the operations he seemed to be omnipresent and to bear a charmed life, for he escaped without a wound. The plan of the attack was bold and skilful; the nature of the enemy we were contending with was exactly appreciated, and our plans shaped accordingly. Pandy can light well behind cover, but here he was out-manceured—his attention being diverted from the real point of attack till the last, and then the cover which might have proved such a serious obstacle to us was seized at the right moment without loss, and all its advantages turned against him. With plenty of skilled workmen the slege works might have been more specifily constructed, but with the wretched means at our disposal the wonder is that so much was done with so little loss.

If the siege of Dehis was noting require siege is the same were with that of Biurtpore or Seriogopatam, it may yet bear a fairer comparison with a greater than ether—that of Sebashpol. In both the strength of the fortifications was as nothing—it was the proportion of besieged to besiegers, the magnitude of the arsenal inside, and the impossibility of a thorough investment that constituted the real strength of the place; in fact, neither were, properly speaking, sieges, but rather attacks on an army in a strongly-entrenched position.

The Montgomery Mail thus describes a new plough ex-hibited at the late fair in that city: "It is the invention, and has been patented by Mr. Evans, of Marengo coun-ty, Alabama. By the simple operation of screws it can be adjusted in every part, so as to raise or lower the handles, to cut twelve inches deep or merely skim the handles, to cut twelve inches deep or merely skim the surface, to turn a very wide furrow or make a sharp and narrow cut, to place the horse either in the furrow or on either side with pleasure, &c.; and so very simple and cheap are all these adjusting screws and bolts, that we understand the ploughs can be made entire for the small sum of ten dollars. It really appears to be a kind of agricultural 'Jack of all work, and, we think, is des-tined to become a very common and popular farming im-plement.

SUNDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1867.

Mr. Isnant E. James, of Philadelphia, is our general travelling Pavis, R. T. Romens.

Ap-Mr. C. W. James, No. 1 Harrison street, Cincinnati, Ohio, is o

The following senators and members arrived in this city yesterday : Hon. Messys. C. C. Clay, jr., of Alabama; W. T. Avery, of Tennessee; J. M. Gregg, of Indiana; Sherrard Clemens, of Virginia; George W. Jones, of Tennessee; L. W. Hall, of Ohio; and Phomas L. Harris of Illinois

Hon. A. H. Stephens left Augusta, Georgia, for this city on Friday morning last.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY VINDICATED BY THE KANSAS CONVENTION.

Some of our democratic cotemporaries seem to her tate in giving a cordial support to the administration on the Kansas question on the ground that it would be inconsistent in them to acquiesce in the ourse of the convention after having heretofore adrocated the submission of the whole constitution to the people of Kansas. We are sure that no one was ore earnest in approving the policy of submitting the constitution to the people than we were, and that no one is more anxious to maintain his political cor sistency than we are. Yet there are considerations of high duty to the country which relieve us from all apprehensions of being justly chargeable with a want of constancy in adhering to our positions when we give to the administration our zealous support in ts determination to sustain the action of the Kansas

In deciding how far Gov. Walker and those who concurred with his policy of submitting the constintion for ratification or rejection are now bound to go in opposition to the action of the convention, it is essential to keep in view the circumstances and ob-ects which originated that policy. We do not supoose that any one seriously contends that a subi sion of a new constitution for popular approval or disapproval is a necessary element of the doctrine of territorial self-government. Every such case must enend on its own peculiar circumstances. If the preliminary steps for a convention are attended with no restrictions on the powers of the delegates, they have the unquestionable discretion to make a consti tution absolute, or to make it subject to popular ratfication or rejection, as they please. There was no such restriction imposed upon the Kansas conven tion, and, therefore, as an abstract question of power, they had the discretion to submit their work or not, in whole or in part, as they deemed best. But whilst this abstract right existed, there were peculiar cir umstances which suggested to Gov. Walker the propriety of adopting the policy of submitting the constitution; and in the propriety of that suggestion we cheerfully acquiesced.

We think that Gov. Walker's policy was substan tially carried out by the convention when they submitted the only real subject which gave rise to that policy to the popular judgment-the question whether the people of the Territory should have slavery or not when they became a State.

It cannot be denied that according to the constitu tion made, and its schedule, the bona fide inhabitants

of Kansas have the privilege of coming into the Union as a free or a slave State. We reject as the nerest twaddle the pretence that there cannot be a free and fair exercise of the elective franchise. Those who rely on such a pretext can have no confidence in the solemn pledges of the President to secure the full exercise of this right at any cost. Neither can they have any confidence in Congress for they must know that if a fair expression of the popular will should be prevented, either by fraud or force, Congress would at once reject the constitution and send the question back. We are warranted then, in assuming that the convention have secure to the people the right to adopt or reject slavery, as they may choose; and we affirm that in so doing they have substantially carried out the great principle of noon that this great doctrine was engrafted upon the democratic creed with exclusive reference to the question of slavery. To sustain this position we have only to quote the law of the democratic party on this question as adopted by the last National Democratic Convention at

Cincinnati. It is as follows: "Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the fairly-expressed will of the majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect coupling with the other States."

Can any one deny that the Kansas convention have provided that the people of the Territory may, "bu the fairly-expressed will of the majority of actual residents," come into the Union as a State "with or without domestic slavery," and that they have the opportunity of being "admitted into the Union upon terms very it will be conceded by all that the country the dectrine of territorial popular sovereignty. Who will affirm that Gov. Walker was sent to Kansas with any other distinct object than that Kansas might the Territory, did he not make that pledge with which was the only one that was at the bottom of the troubles there? Although his language was that the constitution should be submitted we venture the confident opinion that the only idea in his mind connected with that submission was the slavery question. It was his carnest purpose to carry out the principle of the Kansas bill, of the Cincinnati platform, of Mr. Buchanan's inaugural, and of Mr. Buchanan's instructions, and the great prominent and controlling idea involved in all these documents was that the people of Kansas should be free to adopt or reject slavery, as they pleased. If, as we have shown, they are perfectly free to do this, according

principle of the Kansas act, as well as the instruc- to order, know that their subordinates in the 7. tions of the President, and the pledges of Governor ritory are more perfectly slaves than any Walker, have been substantially carried out, and tion of the colored race are in the Union, and he there is no real inconsistency in the support which they count upon the most strict obedience to the we are now giving to the administration in sustain- orders. They vote when ordered to do so and ing the action of the convention. We shall recur in nother paper to the peculiar circumstances which might well control the convention in determining to geants in the Territory. Certain leading northe submit the single question of slavery for popular appapers write out and print the orders; their Kan

THE REAL MOTIVES OF BLACK-REPUBLICANISM It is quite apparent that black-republicans care othing for either the white or colored population except as one or the other can minister to their political necessities. Sincerity forms no portion of their inducements to action. At one time they profess great sympathy for the colored race, and wail over the condition of those who are slaves. Their hypocritical pretensions being credited among a few blacks secures their support wherever it can be made available. They profess a wish to place them in all respects, upon an equal footing with white This naturally attaches the colored population in the free States to their interests, because they do not know and appreciate the fact that all such prensions are wholly unfounded and emphatically hypocritical. They are not aware that these affected friends are really their most reckless enemie

In Kansas, so far from being the friends of blacks, they inserted in their Topeka constitution a provision forever excluding them from the privilege of residing there-a singular manifestation of affect tion and equality. This provision is in direct con flict with their professions towards the colored population in the North and West. This is not all. They assume, when among white men who are or expected to be, settlers in Kansas, that they desire o appropriate that region exclusively to the whites, and do not desire to degrade them so much as to have them and the blacks labor in the same State or Territory because of their low and degraded position of the latter.

With one class of people they profess the highest sympathy and regard for colored people, and express a desire to place them on an equal footing with the white race; and with another they assum to regard them as so debased that, by the very act of laboring, they bring degradation upon labor itself. Neither white men nor colored can rely upon their professions, because they are both contradic-Their course in Kansas demonstrates the

want of honest sincerity. They profess to regard

slavery as a great evil, and allege that they wish to prevent Kansas from being a slave State. They insist that they are very largely in the majority in that Territory, and can vote up or down whatever they choose. Still, they refused to participate in the election of delegates to prepare a constitution—thereby leaving their adversaries to elect whom they pleased, and to prepare, without their aid or counsel, such a ution as those adversaries might choose to make. The convention prepared a constitution for the contemplated State, the general features of which, so far as we can learn, are free from reasonable objection, and about which we have heard no mplaints. It is to be submitted to the people to determine whether it shall be adopted with the slavery clause or without -it-thus giving them, if so largely in the majority as claimed, s full and clear opportunity to strike out the slavery clause. If they have the majority of voters with them, they have only to go to the polls and vote in the negative, and that clause is excluded. Strange to say, under the advice of northern outside panagers, they have indicated an intention not to vote at all-thereby leaving the pro-slavery men an opportunity to adopt the slavery clause and make it part of the constitution. This black-republicans indoubtedly desire should happen, because they prefer the adoption of a constitution with the slavery feature in it for the purpose of agitation. If a constitution with the slavery clause in it should be preented to Congress they expect to renew the work of agitation, and hope to draw off a portion of democrats, and to bring together their scattered forces with the view of securing the future success of their Some of their leaders have boasted that they could produce agitation enough with Kansas to secure them

success in the free States for ten years. They care nothing for Kansas or slavery, but, living solely upon agitation, they are manœuvring to secure pretences for complaint which they hope successfully to charge upon others. If they were really and sincerely opposed to slavery, they would now rally all their forces and endeavor to give death-blow to it in Kansas by excluding it through the agency of the constitution itself. If they were sincere, they would leave no effort untried to strike down and prevent the existence of an institution which they assume to abhor. But they are not sincere. They do not desire to avoid slavery, but wish it engrafted in the constitution, so that agitation may be continued even at the hazard of destroying the confederacy. They pretend that of perfect equality with the other States?" Is not they wish the whole constitution submitted to a vote. this article in the democratic platform a practical What for? There is nothing in it which they obnmentary on the text of the Kansas act? Is it not ject to except the slavery clause, and they refuse historically true that the text of the Kansas act was to vote that out. No one objects to any other drawn with the special purpose of securing to the provision in the constitution. They refused to vote people of the Territory the right to have or not to have for delegates, and insisted that the convention was slavery, as they pleased? But for the question of sia- illegal, and its acts a nullity. If so, would they have voted for the constitution if it were the most rould never have been agitated and convulsed upon perfect one ever made? Clearly not. That would tend to fasten it upon them and defeat all future agitation, which would be death to the black-republican party. If the question of rejection or adoption of become a free or a slave State, as the actual residents | the whole instrument had been submitted, their only night determine? When, in his inaugural and in hope of continuing excitement would have rested in his Topeka speech, he pledged himself to insist on defeating it altogether, so as to leave the whole field having the constitution submitted to the people of open for future schemes of agitation. This would enable them to galvanize the Topeka abortion. If an eye to the settlement of the slavery question, presented to Congress for admission they know it

tion, then the benefit the black republicans in Kansas de they are bid. They go to the polls or stay away, their outside masters direct, through their drillnouth-pieces read them, and command their politic slaves to obey, and they do so with a blind obed ence unparalleled even among slaves in Cuba, whe every man who reasons and acts upon the cone sions of his own judgment knows that he is injuhimself and doing gross injustice to his neighbor If the black republicans in Kansas were real freemen, they would rise above the dictation of a

fish politicians, who neither know them nor care f their welfare, and go to the polls and vote for against the slavery clause, according to the dictat of their own judgment. In that case, if a large m jority are opposed to the slavery clause, it will be form a part of the constitution. On presenting instrument to Congress the new State would be a nitted without controversy, and the country won settle down in peace, quiet, and harmony, and the cause of the controversy soon be forgotten, and our fellow-citizens become friends and broth again. Kansas would then become a prosp and happy State, with a glorious future in prosp Should she continue to yield obedience to con and reckless politicians, it will occasion and chapter quite as dark and disastrons as the last Will men having the capacity to think, and

are free to act, bring upon th neighbors future years of strife, and perhaps ran and bloodshed, merely to minister to the want dilapidated political agitators, who care nothing their real interests or the prosperity of Kansas? they see any one thing they can gain by yielding the a slavish obedience? If they can, we should like have them point it out.

The Madison Argus of the 20th gives official orities in forty-eight counties and reported in for placing Randall 156 ahead. The Milwaukee Sent of the 21st figures Randall 199 ahead. The Milw kee News of the same date says : " No man can t tell who is governor. Our footings place Randell the lead by 121 votes. There are five counties m to be heard from. If these counties shall come in well as we have reason to hope, Mr. Cross is ele

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF SOU CAROLINA.

The legislature of South Carolina met at Colu on Monday last. The following is a brief synop of the message transmitted the following day Gov. Aliston :

Gov. Allaton:

"He refers feelingly to the deaths of Senator Butle Col. Brooks, and Col. Cheves; favors free-schools, a recommends the repeal of the usury laws, leaving it met of interest at 7 per cent. where no contract is mai The financial condition of the State is reported some though momentarily embarrassed. In relation to thanks, Gov. Allston thinks that in granting charle hereafter it would be well to confine the banks to deals in exchange, discount, and deposit, and confine the progative of issuing bills for currency to the bank of it State, which in its turn should be dealed the privilege discounting or dealing in exchange. He regards it monetary pressure as likely to last for a considerab time, though not so long as that of 1837. On the sulject of federal relations Gov. Allston expresses the opin on that since the convention of 1852 there is no reso for material difference among those who wish to age He briefly alludes to Kansas, and tenders to his souther friends there his sympathies in their struggles in an acqual contest. He transmits the resolutions of Main and Connecticut on the decision of the Supreme Court the Dred Scott case, and recommends a spirit of forles ance towards them for their prejudices of birth, education, and association:"

The Memphis Appeal of the 24th instant co full particulars of the destruction by fire of the teamer Rainbow. We make room below fo statement of the clerk of the ill-fated steamer :

The steamer Rainbow, Captain Holcroft, from Orlean bound for Louisville, caught fire about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st inst., when about ten miles about Napoleon, and burned to the water's edge. She had large number of passengers, both in the cabin and odeck. The loss of life is variously estimated from fift to seventy-five, but nothing is known with certainty as the state of the captain of the seventy-five, but nothing is known with certainty as the seventy-five, but nothing is known with certainty as the seventy-five, but nothing is known with certainty as the seventy-five in the captain of the seventy-five in th

aroused by the smoke filling their rooms and alm stifling them. Many of the passengers, when aroused their danger, found the flames bursting through the fof the cabin amidship, and were compelled to jump the stern and swim ashore. A number had congregs in the larboard splash door, (that one next to the shot where they remained until the wheel fell, carrying the all in the river, and of some twenty-five or thirty went down in full view of those who had gained ahore, only some three or four are known to have essay One lady made her escape by winding in and out throt the state-rooms after part of the cabin floor had fallen. There were five ladies and four men clinging to the board wheel when it fell; only one man escaped.

One lady, Mrs. Mayberry, hung on to the yawi-deri until the guys burned off and floated down the rivetill clinging to it, and was rescued by the Sovereit The Sovereign was near at hand when the accident curred, and rendered all the assistance in her power, number were picked up by her yawi. Some who got board of her from the shore were taken care of and splied with clothing by the crew and passengers. See few who lived down the river returned to their homes her. The Minnehaha, Captain Charles K. Baker, on up shortly after the accident, and took those off the Sereign, and then landed near the wreck and took board all who wished to come up the river. She eighty of the saved. Many were almost naked, and lost everything they had. The cold and maked we clothed and supplied with all they required. The sengers on the Minnehaha showed the utnost like and kindness of heart towards those who exaped fit the ill-fated steamer, and freely contributed both mot and clothes to supply their wants.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

Alluding to the action of the Kansas com onvention, the Indiana State Sentinel says :